ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: "Hand Grenades, Land Mines, and Booby Traps," and "Organic Support Weapons: M203 and Machine Guns." Pages 12-12 through 13-31.

Learning Objective: Recognize the construction features of and uses for trip flares and the methods of setting and removing them.

8-1. As a Seabee, you should use trip flares for what function?

1. Continuous illumination
2. Giving warning of attack or infiltration of the enemy
3. Illuminating large areas
4. Signaling other units

8-2. The mounting bracket and trigger mechanism of the trip flare are attached to what other part?

1. Upper cap
2. Fuze
3. Base cap
4. Safety lever

8-3. You are changing defensive positions, and you wish to use the same trip flares in the new position. Before moving them to the new position, what should you do first?

1. Detach the trip wires from the triggers
2. Rotate the trigger mechanisms to their original positions
3. Depress the safety levers and replace the safety pins
4. Remove the fuzes from the trip flares

Learning Objective: Differentiate between explosive and nonexplosive booby traps and give methods of triggering, likely places of concealment, and materials for making them.

8-4. A concealed device contrived to wound or kill when some harmless looking object is touched is known as a

1. Claymore mine
2. land mine
3. booby trap
4. trip flare

8-5. What type of military force is most likely to use manufactured booby traps?

1. Attacking
2. Retreating
3. Defensive
4. Ambush

8-6. What causes the safety lever in a mudball mine to be released?

1. Pulling the safety pin
2. Breaking of the dried mud
3. Exerting pressure on the fuze
4. Pulling the 10- to 12-inch trip wire

8-7. A pit lined with boards that have spikes driven through them is known as what type of trap?

1. Punji stake trap
2. Delaying booby trap
3. Pit booby trap
4. Spike board foot trap

8-8. A deadfall trap functions in what manner?

1. It swings down and strikes the intended victim
2. It swings up and strikes the intended victim
3. It detonates when the trip wire is touched
4. It detonates when the victim falls into it

Learning Objective: Specify the methods of detecting mines and booby traps and protecting yourself against them.

8-9. What can the individual Seabee do to keep materials and equipment from falling into enemy hands and being used as mines or booby traps?

1. Safeguard the materials at the point of entry
2. Remove all mortar and artillery duds from the battle area
3. Remove all mines and booby traps from the battle area
4. Prevent littering of the battle area with discarded weapons and ammunition

8-10. What type of material should be placed in sandbags for use in vehicles?

1. Sand only
2. Sand and coarse gravel
3. Sand with large rocks
4. Sand with small rocks

8-11. When traveling in a truck convoy, you should place key personnel in what vehicle(s)?

1. The vehicle at the head of the convoy
2. Two vehicles, one at the front and one at the rear of the convoy
3. The same vehicle at the center of the convoy
4. Different vehicles dispersed throughout the convoy

Learning Objective: Specify procedures for installing an M203 grenade launcher on an M16A1 rifle.

8-12. The M203 grenade launcher fires what size round?

1. 10 mm
2. 20 mm
3. 30 mm
4. 40 mm

8-13. The leaf sight on an M203 grenade launcher allows the firer to select (a) what range, and in (b) what increments, in meters?

1. (a) 100 to 350 (b) 100
2. (a) 75 to 300 (b) 75
3. (a) 50 to 250 (b) 50
4. (a) 25 to 200 (b) 25

8-14. In what portion of an M203 grenade launcher are the components located that serve to fire or prevent accidental firing?

1. Barrel and barrel latch
2. Receiver assembly
3. Barrel stop
4. Bolt and bolt housing

Learning Objective: Recognize the steps used in clearing and firing an M203 grenade launcher.

8-15. Before clearing an M203 grenade launcher, you must follow what procedure?

1. Remove all live rounds from around the weapon
2. Remove any rounds or other obstruction
3. Clear the area of all personnel not needed to clear the weapon
4. Point the muzzle clear of all personnel within the area

8-16. When firing an M203 grenade launcher, you may use what position?

1. Prone
2. Standing
3. Sitting or kneeling
4. Each of the above

8-17. When using an M203 grenade launcher, you should not engage targets within what radius of unprotected, friendly troops?

1. 80 meters
2. 90 meters
3. 100 meters
4. 105 meters

Learning Objective: Describe the procedure used to correct an M203 grenade launcher misfire and define a stoppage in an M203.

8-18. What is a grenade launcher stoppage?

1. Any interruption of setting the launcher in position
2. Any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by faulty action of the weapon
3. Any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by the ammunition
4. Both 2 and 3 above

8-19. After a 30 second wait and while using the correct unloading procedures after a misfire with the grenade launcher, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Catch the ejected round
2. Reduce the distance of the ejected round
3. Both 1 and 2 above

Learning Objective: Describe the types of ammunition used and the safety precautions to be observed when firing an M203 grenade launcher.

8-20. What standard "A" type(s) of ammunition is/are used with the grenade launcher?

1. HE only
2. HE airburst and HE smokeless and flashless only
3. HE, HE airburst, smokeless and flashless, and HEDP only
4. TP, HE, HE airburst, smokeless and flashless, and HEDP

8-21. For safety, the rounds used in the grenade launcher are packed to prevent damage to the primer and diagonal ribs on the round by use of

1. shredded paper
2. plastic inserts
3. plastic "peanuts"
4. excelsior

8-22. When firing canopy smoke cartridges, you must be careful for which of the following reasons?

1. To prevent giving your position away
2. To prevent causing smoke inhalation
3. To prevent ignited projectiles from falling upon friendly troops
4. To prevent extremely explosive charges from going off prematurely

Learning Objective: Recognize the characteristics and data of an M60 machine gun.

8-23. An M60 machine gun barrel can be changed quickly because of which of the following features?

1. A standard length barrel
2. A locknut barrel fastener
3. A fixed head space
4. A nonfixed barrel adapter

8-24. The gunner must change an M60 machine gun barrel after what number of rounds in the rapid fire position?

1. 100
2. 200
3. 300
4. 400

8-25. When the safety lever of an M60 machine gun is in the S position, what movement, if any, can you obtain from the bolt?

1. It can be pulled to the rear only
2. It can be released to go forward only
3. It can be pulled to the rear but cannot be released forward
4. None

8-26. For maximum stability, an M60 machine gun should be fired from what mount?

1. Bipod mount only
2. Tripod mount only
3. Either a bipod or tripod mount

8-27. When using the traversing handwheel on an M60 machine gun, you can traverse the gun from the center how many mils to the right and to the left?

1. 50
2. 60
3. 70
4. 100

8-28. In elevating an M60 machine gun, you can elevate, in 50-mil increments, from zero in either direction up to how many mils?

1. 200
2. 300
3. 400
4. 500

8-29. To mount an M60 machine gun, you should first take which of the following actions?

1. Position the front locating pin in the front mounting leg
2. Lower the receiver so the rear locating pin snaps under the platform latch
3. Lock the pintle and platform group into the pintle bushing
4. Place the mounting plate recess on the rear of the mounting plate

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Learning Objective: Specify operating principles of an M60 machine gun, actions taken to correct malfunctions or stoppages, and clearing procedures.

8-30. An M60 machine gun can be loaded, fired, unloaded, and cleared when the bolt is in what position?

1. Open only
2. Closed only
3. Either open or closed

8-31. To load an M60 machine gun, you should first check to make sure the safety is in what position?

1. SAFE only
2. FIRE only
3. SAFE or FIRE
4. AUTOMATIC

8-32. When clearing an M60 machine gun, you should place the safety on SAFE under which of the following conditions?

1. Before pulling the cocking handle to the rear
2. After raising the cover, inspecting the chamber, finding it clear, and then closing the cover
3. After pulling the trigger and the bolt has gone forward

8-33. Which, if any, of the following alternatives gives the complete sequence of the cycle of operation for an M60 machine gun?

1. Feeding, locking, firing, extracting, and locking
2. Feeding, chambering, locking, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking
3. Feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking
4. None of the above

8-34. Which of the following is a malfunction of an M60 machine gun?

1. Defective ammunition
2. Improper operation by one of the gunners
3. Sluggish operation of the gun

8-35. A runaway machine gun can be stopped by which of the following methods?

1. Raising the feed cover
2. Twisting or breaking the ammunition belt
3. Pulling the cocking handle to the rear
4. Each of the above

8-36. What number of rounds fired within a 2-minute period can cause a cookoff in an M60 machine gun?

1. 150
2. 125
3. 100
4. 75

8-37. If a stoppage occurs in an M60 machine gun, you should take which, if any, of the following actions?

1. First wait 5 seconds, then raise the cover and remove the ammunition belt and links from the feed tray
2. Immediately raise the cover and remove the ammunition belt and links from the feed tray
3. Call for the armorer to clear and fix the gun
4. None of the above

8-38. After clearing a stoppage in an M60 machine gun, you should take what action?

1. Have it replaced or checked by the armorer
2. Reload it, rezero it, and attempt to fire it again
3. Have the barrel replaced
4. Return it to supply

8-39. Before firing an M60 machine gun, you should first prepare it by taking which of the following actions?

1. Checking its serviceability and then loading it
2. Wiping it dry and then inspecting it
3. Wiping the bore dry, inspecting it, and then lubricating it
4. Loading and firing it when ready

Learning Objective: Describe the procedures used in field stripping, disassembly, and assembly of an M60 machine gun.

8-40. General disassembly of an M60 machine gun should be started with the safety on S and the bolt in what position?

1. Removed and the cover up
2. To the rear and the cover closed
3. Forward and the cover closed

8-41. The operating group of an M60 machine gun consists of what parts?

1. Operating rod, bolt, drive spring, drive spring guide, and sear only
2. Operating rod, bolt, drive spring, and drive spring guide only
3. Trigger housing pin, leaf spring, sear, and sear plunger spring

8-42. The receiver group for an M60 machine gun consists of the receiver and which, if any, of the following parts?

1. Forearm assembly, rear sight, cover, feed tray, and the carrying handle
2. Forearm assembly, rear sight, cover, and the feed tray only
3. Forearm assembly, and the feed tray only
4. None of the above

8-43. What is the last step in replacing the trigger housing group on an M60 machine gun?

1. Rotate the rear leaf spring clockwise and engage it with the trigger housing bolt
2. Rotate the rear leaf spring counterclockwise and engage it with the trigger housing pin
3. Rotate the front of the rear leaf spring up and engage it with the trigger housing pin
4. Rotate the front of the rear leaf spring up and engage it with the trigger housing bolt

8-44. What is the first step in replacing the operating group on an M60 machine gun

1. Insert the end of the operating rod into the receiver
2. With the cam roller up, push the operating rod and receiver into the end of the operating rod
3. Pull the trigger, and push in the drive spring until the head of the guide is approximately 1 inch from the receiver

8-45. When replacing the stock group on an M60 machine gun, you can tell when the latch is engaged by what indication?

1. By a scraping noise
2. By a bell-like sound
3. By a distinct click
4. By a metal against metal sound

Learning Objective: Describe the types and uses of M60 machine gun ammunition.

8-46. What types of M60 machine gun cartridges are NOT authorized for training purposes?

1. Ball and tracer
2. Dummy and blank
3. Armor-piercing and armor-piercing incendiary

8-47. Refer to figure 13-27. The 7.62-mm NATO cartridge for an M60 machine gun is distinguishable by what characteristics, if any?

1. Appearance, paint on tip, and stamped manufacturer’s initial
2. Shape and lot number
3. Year of manufacture on the base of the cartridge case, its painted tip, stamped initial of the manufacturer, and appearance
4. None

8-48. The ammunition used in an M60 machine gun should not be oiled or greased for which of the following reasons?

1. Dust or other abrasives could collect on it and damage the operating parts of the gun
2. The ammunition is harder to handle when being placed in the gun
3. It may stick together

Learning Objective: Identify principles and techniques of M60 machine gun marksmanship, including obtaining an accurate initial burst of fire, adjusting the fire, manipulating the controls, and developing speed.

8-49. When firing an M60 machine gun using the bipod mount, you assume a prone position to the rear of the gun with your right shoulder in which of the following positions?

1. Firmly against the butt stock group
2. Under the raised shoulder rest
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Resting on the rear of the feed cover

8-50. When an M60 machine gun is fired from a tripod mount, which of the following gun parts is NOT used?

1. Hinged shoulder rest
2. Butt stock group
3. T & E mechanism
4. Feed cover

8-51. What members of a machine gun crew are responsible for observing the strike of the bullets and making necessary adjustments?

1. Team leader and ammo carrier No. 1
2. Gunner and ammo carrier No. 2
3. Team leader and gunner
4. Squad leader and gunner

8-52. After making the rear sight adjustments, you should adjust what part to obtain the correct sight picture?

1. Bipod
2. Tripod
3. Range plate
4. T & E mechanism

Learning Objective: List characteristics, components, and parts in disassembly, assembly, and maintenance of the .50-caliber machine gun.

8-53. What is the best description of a .50-caliber machine gun?

1. A recoil-operated, air-cooled, magazine-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire
2. A recoil-operated, air-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire
3. A gas-operated, air-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of automatic fire only
4. A gas-operated, water-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire

8-54. What is the (a) respective maximum effective range (b) muzzle velocity (M2 ball), and (c) cyclic rate of fire of a .50-caliber BMG?

1. (a) 1830 m, (b) 3050 fps, (c) 450-550 rpm
2. (a) 1830 m, (b) 2500 fps, (c) 350-400 rpm
3. (a) 7400 yd, (b) 2500 fps, (c) 350-400 rpm
4. (a) 7400 yd, (b) 3050 fps, (c) 450-500 rpm

8-55. What procedure should you follow to remove the barrel of a .50-caliber BMG?

1. Rotate the barrel one-half turn clockwise and pull it out
2. Rotate the barrel one-half turn counterclockwise and pull it out
3. Raise the cover, retract and lock the recoiling parts in their rear-most position, disengage the barrel-locking spring, and rotate the barrel to remove
4. Raise the cover, pull recoiling parts to the rear to align the barrel-locking spring with a hole in the side plate, and unscrew and remove the barrel

8-56. In the process of removing the bolt on a .50-caliber BMG, you accidentally moved the bolt all the way to the rear. What action should you take now to align the bolt stud with the clearance hole in the receiver?

1. Slide the bolt all the way forward and then slowly move it to the rear
2. Press in on the oil buffer spring then lock and slide the bolt forward
3. Raise the bolt latch and move the bolt forward
4. Push the tips of the accelerator forward to unlock the oil buffer

8-57. General disassembly of a machine gun is completed by which of the following actions?

1. By removing the buffer assembly from the buffer body
2. By removing the buffer group from the barrel extension
3. By disassembling the barrel extension
4. By disassembling the buffer

8-58. What distance should the buffer tube protrude from the rear of the buffer body group when the groups are properly locked in the receiver?

1. 1 inch
2. 1 1/8 inches
3. 3/4 inch
4. 3/8 inch

8-59. Before installing the driving spring group, you should ensure that which of the following actions has occurred?

1. The bolt is all the way forward
2. The bolt is all the way to the rear
3. The buffer tube protrudes about 1 inch from the receiver
4. The tips of the accelerator are rotated forward

8-60. After screwing the barrel in all the way, you should back it off how many notches?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

8-61. To fire a .50-caliber BMG in semi-automatic mode, you should

1. depress the bolt latch release and engage the bolt latch release lock
2. depress the trigger
3. depress the bolt latch release and depress the trigger
4. slide the bolt to the rear and engage the bolt latch release lock

8-62. Assume that a belt of ammunition has been inserted into a .50-caliber machine gun, the first round is engaged by the belt holding pawl, and the bolt latch release is locked. What action is necessary to load the gun fully?

1. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear and release
2. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear, depress the trigger, and pull the slide handle to the rear a second time
3. Pull the retracting slide handle to the rear and move it forward, release the bolt, pull the retracting slide handle to the rear a second time and move it forward, and release the bolt again
4. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear and release it twice

8-63. Before pulling the bolt of a .50-caliber BMG to the rear during unloading, you should perform which of the following actions?

1. Remove the ammunition belt from the gun
2. Raise the top cover
3. Unlock the bolt latch release
4. Each of the above

8-64. On a .50-caliber BMG, headspace is the distance measured between what two parts?

1. Rear of the firing chamber and origin of the rifling
2. Rear of the barrel and face of the bolt
3. Base of a chambered cartridge and face of the bolt
4. Face of the bolt and barrel extension

8-65. When you cannot insert the GO end the headspace gauge, what is the problem and what corrective action should you take?

1. Excessive headspace; unscrew the barrel one notch at a time
2. Excessive headspace; screw in the barrel one notch at a time
3. Insufficient headspace; unscrew the barrel one notch at a time
4. Insufficient headspace; screw in the barrel one notch at a time

8-66. Timing of a .50-caliber BMG is important for which of the following reasons?

1. Timing ensures the gun is operating properly
2. When the timing is not set correctly, a round cannot be chambered
3. Timing prevents contact between the front end of the barrel extension and the trunnion block
4. With the gun out of timing, it does not operate as fast as it should

8-67. What condition is indicated if the gun does NOT fire with the fire gauge installed?

1. Early timing
2. Timing is correct
3. Late timing
4. Improper headspace

8-68. What manual contains detailed procedures for adjusting a .50-caliber BMG?

1. FM 23-65
2. OP 3115
3. OP 2665
4. FM 20-21